

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XI.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

No. 37.

LIME JUICE

Insect Powder,

Fly Pads and

Sticky Fly Paper

Creamer Bros

Druggists and Stationers.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

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HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

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DEALER IN LEATHER (Wholesale or Retail), HEMP, KNIVES and FURNISHINGS, SHOE LACES (Porpoise), PEGS, SHOE POLISH (Liquid and Paste), Etc., Etc. REPAIRING LEATHER AND RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY. Remember the place, Opposite the C. P. R. Depot, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Improved White Yorkshire Pigs For Sale.

PURE BRED SOWS FROM 250 lbs. to 300 lbs. weight—priced from \$15 to \$30. Also spring pigs from above sows from \$3 upwards. The parent stock took first and third prizes at Regina exhibition. 32-40 J. S. COULT, Fort Qu'Appelle.

OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c

DENTAL.

W. D. COWAN, D.D.S., SUR-geon-Dentist, visits Indian Head on the second Friday and following Saturday of every month; Qu'Appelle, Leland Hotel, on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

W. M. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

MEDICAL.

D. B. C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer, For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Progress Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining. All work neatly and promptly executed. Qu'Appelle Station and Indian Head. A. Currie, assistant manager of Indian Head branch.

S. H. COLLINS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. Next door to Creamer's drug store, Qu'Appelle.

E. H. ROBINSON, HOUSE, SIGN AND Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing and Kalsomining. Kalsomining a specialty. All work promptly executed. Paint shop above R. C. Anderson's livery stable, Indian Head.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this heading, 5 cents per line each insertion.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR cattle or cars, one heavy Clyde mare, 2941 J. H. MACCAUL.

300 WILLOW FENCE POSTS, averaging three and one half inches in diameter. Apply to F. BELL, Progress Office. 304

ASTRAY.

CAME ON THE PREMISES OF THE undersigned, about the 25th of May, one gray mare, tail clipped; one bay horse, branded G.M. on hind; one black mare, branded P and small, etc. The owner will place proper property, pay expenses and take them away. E. S. JOHNSON, sec. 16, Tp. 20, R. 16, Edgeley Farm P.O. 36-38

ASTRAY.

STRAYED ON TO THE PREMISES OF S. H. COLLINS, sec. 10-20, 16, about 20th June, a red and white spotted cow and calf, branded I.O. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take same away. GORDON McVOIR, Qu'Appelle Station. 37-39

TEAM LOST—\$10 REWARD. STRAYED FROM INDIAN HEAD, about a month ago, one sorrel horse, 5-year-old, small star on forehead, two white hind feet above first joint, stands about 15 hands high; also a black mare, with big white star on forehead, under 14 hands high. No other marks. Mare will have calf with her if living. The above reward will be paid to anyone giving information leading to recovery of above team. 37-38 W. M. KNOTT, Indian Head, Assa.

\$10 REWARD!

STRAYED FROM QU'APPELLE STATION, one bay filly, two years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, and a few white hairs on the other hind foot. Apply to C. G. BOOTH, at Caswell's store. 304

For Sale or to Rent.

THE N.W. 16-18-16, W. 2nd. A SACRIFICE. Thirty acres summer-fallowed. Lots of good hay and wood. Clear title. No encumbrance. Apply to F. BELL, Progress Office.

H. BRAY,

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

QU'APPELLE STREET,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

DRESSED PORK: AND: POULTRY BOUGHT: AND: SOLD.

CUSTOM SOLICITED

THE FAMOUS

Dominion Pants Co.

SUITS FROM \$11 TO ORDER.

AGENT: R. E. SMITH

Qu'Appelle Station

1000 Samples to select from.

HEAD OFFICE:

364, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

THE

Qu'Appelle : Progress

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY At the Printing Office, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa, N.W.T., Canada.

Subscription Price \$1 per annum in advance; \$1.50 if not so paid. FREDERICK BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Business cards as per arrangement according to space.

Transient Ads, such as Legal Notices, By-Laws, Tenders, Notice of Meetings, etc., 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion, solid newspaper measure.

Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Found, Astry, etc., 5 cents per line each insertion.

Church Notices and Society Entertainments from which a revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Rates for Commercial, Contract and Permanent advertisements will be furnished on application.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

A liberal commission allowed to parties willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms. FREDERICK BELL, Editor and Prop.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS

The result of the Dominion elections has been quite a surprise to both Conservatives and Grits alike. We venture to say that such a turn over was not expected by either party. The result as known so far, according to the Globe's list, gives 117 Liberals, 83 Conservatives and 12 Independents, but it should also be borne in mind that some of those claimed Liberals were only opposed to the policy of the late government as far as the Remedial bill was concerned. One great source of gratification is the election in Winnipeg of Hugh J. Macdonald, and the defeat of Joseph Martin. One very regrettable fact is the defeat of Mr. Davin in Western Assiniboia. The electors of that constituency will yet live to see their folly. As for Eastern Assiniboia, we can only hope that the member elect, the Rev. Mr. Douglas, will act up to all his promises and keep faith with his constituents.

If the suggestion of Secretary Olney should be agreed to the new rules of the road at sea will go into operation on July 1, 1897. It appears that the Secretary has communicated to the governments of other nations interested the facts of the rules having been modified in accordance with the suggestions of the British government. The assents of the principle maritime nations to the rules as originally framed were secured two years ago, and it was then supposed that they would go into force in March, 1895. The protests of British shipowners, however, led the government of the United Kingdom to ask for further delay until an opportunity for the revision of the rules should be afforded, and other maritime nations concurring, the point was carried, and, as the result, Congress adopted a number of amendments, which are to be promulgated by the President. The delay proposed by Secretary Olney in putting the rules in operation is for the purpose of allowing the governments interested an opportunity to inform their citizens engaged in navigation of the changes made in the rules. —Bradstreet's.

Interest will now be diverted from St. Louis, which has monopolized attention for a week or more, to Chicago, where the delegates to the National Democratic Convention will meet on July 7. Recent advices have seemed to make it probable that the free coinage men will be able to control the convention, though perhaps not the nomination, unless the two-thirds rule should be abrogated. It seems clear, however, that after a period of depression, induced by the probable victory of the free-silver men, the sound-money men have during the last week or two recovered some degree of confidence, or, if not confidence, at least resolution to make an earnest struggle for the control of the convention.

The victory of the gold men in some close states recently has contributed to this feeling of confidence, which has not been lessened by the success of the sound-money men in the St. Louis convention. There is now every prospect that the silver men will not be allowed to shape the action of the convention without a strong fight for mastery. —Bradstreet's.

Death of the Right Rev. Dr. Burn, Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

The residents of Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and of the diocese at large received a shock by the announcement of the unexpected death of the Bishop of Qu'Appelle, which occurred at Bishop's Court, Indian Head, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday last. The deceased prelate was in Qu'Appelle on the Saturday previous apparently in his usual good health. The first symptoms of illness took place on Monday morning after a draught of ice cold water. Drs. Hunt and Kemp were called in, and early on Thursday morning he was supposed to be out of danger. A few hours after a relapse occurred, and on the doctors being summoned it was at once seen that all hope was gone, heart failure being the immediate cause of death. The body of the late bishop was removed on Friday night from Indian Head to the pro-cathedral, Qu'Appelle. The funeral service was announced to commence at 11 o'clock a.m. on Saturday morning. For fully an hour previous to that time numbers of people could be observed wending their way to the pro-cathedral and at the hour announced standing room could not be had, many having to remain outside. The beautiful burial service of the Anglican church was conducted by the Rev. J. P. Sargent. The psalms were read by Rev. F. H. Tatham and the lesson by the Rev. Dean Grisdale, representing the Diocese of Rupert's Land in the absence of the Metropolitan. After the service in the cathedral the procession formed as follows and proceeded to the cemetery:

Processional cross. Visiting clergy. The Very Rev. Dean Grisdale, representing the Primate. Pastoral Staff, carried by Rev. J. P. Sargent, chaplain to the late bishop. Bearers, The clergy. The body. Bearers. The clergy. Monitors. Officers of the synod. Executive committee. Lay members of the synod. Representatives of church corporations. Representatives of other churches. Reeve and members of the municipal council. Friends and general public.

On the conclusion of the processional service the mortal remains of Dr. Burn were committed to the dust. The deceased leaves a widow and one child to mourn their loss and The Progress extends its sympathy to them in conjunction with the community at large in their bereavement. By Bishop Burn's death the Northwest has suffered an inestimable loss. As a true and faithful disciple of his Divine Master he was without compare, and as a genial and kindly gentleman all who knew him appreciated him. The following clergyman assisted at the obsequies: Dean Grisdale, Revs. F. V. Baker, Mitt'n, Winnipeg; Harding, Brandon; J. P. Sargent, Tatham, Beal, C. Williams, J. Williams, Dobbie, W. E. Brown, Watson, Johnson, and Kettle, local.

When the telegram containing the news of Bishop Burn's death arrived at the synod, Winnipeg, the scene was such as to baffle description. So many of the clergy of the diocese of Rupert's Land had previously served in Qu'Appelle diocese, and had learned to regard Bishop Burn as their father in the faith, that the sad tidings came like a thunderbolt. At first all seemed paralyzed; then, when the purport of the message came to be in some manner realized, the wail was universal. Any one looking in at

that moment would have seen tears of sorrow trickling down the faces of many who have "borne the battle and the breeze" in these western plains, but who have learned to love in no ordinary way, the genial and wintry saintly soul who had just been called to the rest of Paradise. There was no need to call the synod to prayer; simultaneously the whole assembly knelt down, and Ven. Archdeacon Fortin prayed that the God of all consolation might comfort the widow and child of the deceased prelate, and the diocese he loved so well and for which he worked so nobly.

Wm. John Burn, lord bishop of Qu'Appelle, was a scholar of St. John's college, Cambridge, took his B.A. degree with high mathematical honor in 1874, and was ordained deacon in the same year by the Bishop of Ely. He held the curacy of Chesterton, Cambridge, from 1874 to 1876; he was at St. Paul's, Jarrow-on-Tyne, from 1876 to 1887 as curate and vicar; and was vicar of Coniscliffe, Durham, from 1890 to 1893. He was consecrated Bishop of Qu'Appelle on March 25, 1893 in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Bangor, and Bishop Anson, the late Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

Bishop Burn was a notable example of the combination of genuine sanctity and genial, social qualities. As a mission preacher he was full of real power, as was evidenced by the effect of his work at All Saints' church, Winnipeg, a short time ago.

THE BURN MEMORIAL FUND. At a meeting of the clergy and laity, held in St. Peter's church, Qu'Appelle Station, on June 20, 1896, for the purpose of discussing the question of a memorial to the late bishop of the diocese, it was resolved, "That a fund be opened to raise a memorial to the late Bishop Burn. 1. To erect a suitable memorial in the cemetery, to be raised by the diocese. 2. To make an addition to the diocesan library, to be called the 'Burn Memorial Library,' to be raised by all friends of the late bishop."

Lorlie Lisplings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Mr. Wilson, photographer of Grenfell, was here on Friday and took a photograph of our store and post office, also a crowd of people, his worship, the J. P. for the district, and the belle of Lorlie being in the group.

The contractors, Cantelon, Carr & Co., will have the Foster school completed in the course of a fortnight.

Mr. F. Pinder, rancher of Pheasant Hill, and Mr. H. Richard of Beaver Hills, rancher, passed through this district lately.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldous have returned from Indian Head.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. W. Barnsley is on the improve, he not having to go east as was at first thought necessary.

The Rev. Bennett preached his farewell sermon at the Pallister appointment last Sunday.

Abundance of hay and water in this district.

The Mammoth Shows.

The greatest tented expositions, and as the show bills call it: "A Modern World's Fair and Canopied Wonderland," will exhibit at Qu'Appelle Station, July 3. We refer to the far-famed and justly celebrated Bond Brothers colossal shows. The performances in the great three ring circus is said to excel that of any other show on the continent. Their Hippodrome most realistic and attractive, while their menagerie of rare wild animals possesses many fine specimens not usually seen with other shows, and the performances and feats of educated horses have no counterpart and is entirely new to tented amusement patrons. Its extra ethnological features come in for no small measure of praise. Railroads grant cheap round trip excursion rates on day of exhibition as above and a vast concourse of people from the neighboring towns and country is looked for to witness these unparalleled shows. Qu'Appelle Station, July 3.

SEASONABLE GOODS

FOR JUNE.

New Prints, FOR BLOUSES, DRESSES, ETC., Stylish Patterns and Fast Colorings.

Victoria Lawns,

Spotted Muslins,

Art Muslins,

Shirtings,

Apron Linens, Etc.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.

J. A. Lidgate, DEALER IN Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Building Paper, Etc., AT Lowest Prices

Edgeley Echoes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A number of the Edgeley boys went to Vernon on Tuesday last to see the football match played between Vernon and the Qu'Appelle boys, which was closely contested.

Crops in this district are looking remarkably well considering the lateness of the season.

The Edgeley Rangers are busily engaged building their hall, with Mr. Robinson's much appreciated help. It will soon be completed.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tate have just returned from Weyburn, where they were on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Hunt.

We are much pleased to see the smiling face of our dude again in our midst. Prospects are good at present.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a chiel among ye takin' notes, An' faith he'll prent' em."

Good temper was not one of his strong points, he was "all on end" in a moment at the least provocation. In a drug store, whether he had gone to procure some bicarbonate of soda, he was accosted by a man who knew him slightly; "What are you in the tracks of this time?" "Soda" said the questioned one in a not altogether pleasant tone of voice; "bicarbonate, eh?" "Well you don't suppose I came here to steal it, do you?" "You appear to misunderstand me." "Oh no, I don't, I know what you mean right enough." "Very well then all I said was bicarbonate—that's just what you did say, an' like your blamed cheek anyway." At this threatening juncture the worthy chemist appeared behind the counter, and in answer to the man's request, produced a jar bearing upon it the word "Bi-carbonate"—and a confused expression prevailed the face of one man, and one of amusement and triumph that of the other.

In his address to the students of the Cooper Medical college, San Francisco, Professor Abrams said in favor of the popular bicycle that in the present state of medical progress distinction is cheaply attained by the invention of a name. The bicycle hump, pop, eye, bicycle neck, bicycle foot are some of the inventions of captious critics. The bicycle hump is a chimera which deserves annihilation. No indubitable case of spinal deformity, the result of the stooping posture assumed by many riders, has ever been reported. This position sometimes shows lack of grace, but the shoulders are held stiffly back in order to obtain a firm grip for the extraordinary muscles of breathing, and the bend is a hinge movement at the axis of the hip joint, and not a forward curvature of the spinal column. From the standpoint of the physiologist, the forward bend is the best, in that it enables the rider desirous of speed to develop a maximum degree of effort with the least distress. The fact is that the vibrations of the machine are of real value in many nervous con-

ditions. A variety of vibrating machines, beginning with the Tremoussour of the older French experimenters, and continued in the apparatus devised in such variety by the exponents of the massage and movement cures, shows how widely recognized are the benefits of a gentle and rapid vibration. In the treatment of insomnia, the vibration produced by the wheel is of great remedial value.

It can hardly be considered as a satisfactory result when a man loses a coat at the hands of a thief, and finds upon taking the matter into a court of law that it is a common thing for whole suits to be lost in the very place where he had expected to get redress.

Mr. K. Tidd was requested, at a meeting lately, to "dry up" and having done so of course he became desiccated K. Tidd. T.S.J.

Spencerville Splashes.

The crops are looking something wonderful, and the farmers are glad to see the rain.

The Spencerville football club is very quiet just now. "Hurry up, boys."

The young ladies and gentlemen of Spencerville were out camping at Fort Qu'Appelle last week. They report a good time and we hope they have had a good nap since they returned.

Mr. Wm. Chapman is disgusted with his two running horses; he thinks it strange that they can't have one race.

Some of our young folks were badly frightened at the water spout in the west. They thought the world was coming to an end.

Mr. G. S. Davidson passed through Spencerville the other day on his way to Davin.

Mr. S. R. Barnsley paid Spencerville a lively visit last week. Sam means business this time.

Mr. G. Spencer has disposed of his bull to Mr. McCannel.

Mr. Robert Bell is about to leave, in a few days, for Manitoba.

The lodge can't be much of a success as one of our young men has started to smoke.

Parting Made Easy.

"Tis hard for one to part 'tis true," She sighed then kissed him o'er and o'er— And then her father parted two By kissing one straight out the door.

It seems something of a satirical paradox to say that people go hungry because there is too much bread, go barefoot because there are too many shoes, and go ragged and nearly naked because there are too many clothes. But such is the case right now in our so-called free America—Quincy Labor News.

Winnie—Gracious! you wouldn't mention that Russ an Prince's name in the same breath with that Detroit heires, would you?

Hettie—No; I think it would require at least one good long extra breath, to say the least.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, June 25, 1896.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and Interesting Paragraphs that Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

Prof. Percy W. Thompson, of Dundee university, has been appointed, with Prof. Macdonald, of the geological survey of Canada, to investigate pelagic sealing in Behring sea.

T. Moore, consul-general for Japan at Vancouver, who visited Ottawa last winter, has made application on behalf of his government to be supplied with reports of the department of agriculture in order that they may be forwarded to Japan.

J. W. Tyrrell, C. E., of Hamilton, Ont., has been killed by the Dominion Navy's "Perry" in his Arctic explorations as a representative of the association. Mr. Tyrrell does not yet know whether he will be able to accept.

The military department is arranging for the resumption of the reconnaissance work in the western territories, which has been going on for the past two or three seasons. As usual the cadets of the Royal Military college will be utilized in this survey work.

Hon. D. A. Macdonald, a former lieutenant-governor of Ontario, died the other afternoon. He had hoped and prayed to live long enough to see the result of the common election in which he took a deep interest. He was the only Liberal governor Ontario has had.

The Anglican synod of the diocese of Toronto has received word that the Presbyterian church refuse to join with the Anglican church in asking the Ontario government to arrange for religious instruction in public schools. A similar reply has been received from the Baptist church in Canada.

J. A. Tucker, who was expelled from the Toronto university last year, as a result of trouble regarding the college paper, has just graduated as B. A. at the head of his class from the Leland Stanford University, California, whither he was sent by the students of Toronto University.

Amos McDonald, proprietor of the Brown house, 100 Ryalside, near Cornwall, Ont., died from injuries received by being struck on the head from behind with an iron bar a couple of weeks ago. There is no trace of McDonald's murderer or murderers, whose object was evidently robbery. McDonald was 57 years old.

Judge Falconbridge has resigned from the Senate of the university of Toronto on account of the decision of that body to confer an honorary degree of L. L. D. on Goldwin Smith. The views of the latter on the annexation of Canada to the United States are the judges' anxiety. He says he desires that the name will result in harm to the university.

Two sons, aged 10 and 8, of Mrs. John Morton, of Baldwin, a village near Toronto, got permission from their mother to spend the afternoon with playmates. An hour later the mother received tidings of the death of both her sons by drowning. They had gone bathing in a mill pond. The youngest got out of his depth, when the other fearlessly went to the rescue, and both were drowned.

The department of trade and commerce, Ottawa, received the quarterly report of Mr. McLeod, commercial agent for Canada at Constantinople. Mr. McLeod states that the Canadian flour which will find a ready sale there, is not being sent, but a single barrel reaching the colony during the last quarter. He considers that Canada is losing a golden opportunity in not endeavoring to improve trade, particularly in cereals, with British Canada.

During the last two or three days, several cases of extreme neuritis have occurred in the Anglican churches of Toronto. The churches which suffered are St. Margaret's, St. Matthew's, St. Cyril's and St. Thomas. All save the former, are very high churches. St. Margaret's is only moderately. Vestments were torn and soiled, the altar clothed, the sacrament wine drunk and various acts of damage committed.

W. D. Scott, immigration agent for the Manitoba government, has just returned to Toronto from a trip through Michigan. He made arrangements for three excursions of Michigan farmers to go to Manitoba and look over the land there. They will make merely a visit of inspection but if their report is favorable there will be a large influx of Michigan farmers into Manitoba. The excursions leave Toronto on June 29, July 7 and July 11.

At an early hour the other morning as the Canadian Pacific steamer, which was packing Pontypool, Ont., the engineer saw an elderly man walking on the track towards the engine. The driver blew his whistle loudly, but the man advanced undisturbed, and was struck by the engine and instantly killed. The body was taken to Pontypool, where it was recognized as that of Daniel Callaghan, a stevedore. It was undoubtedly a deliberate case of suicide.

Charles Reid, acting clerk of the water board, Windsor, Ont., pleaded guilty on a charge of embezzling \$5000. The judge said that under the circumstances he would give sentence of three years in the penitentiary. Reid turned faint and fainted at the mention of the word "penitentiary". The judge who has known the prisoner since childhood, was much affected, and said he would have the right to forgive him had the money been for any other purpose than the interests of the public must be considered.

A BOMB AT BARCELONA.

St. Peter's killed and fifty injured. A bomb was thrown into the crowd during the Corpus Christi procession at Barcelona, and its explosion resulted in the killing of six persons, and the injury of fifty. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown, and his motive is equally a mystery.

The news of the throwing of a bomb into the procession of Corpus Christi spread like wild fire in the city, causing a panic among the great crowds drawn to the streets by the religious festival and the Sunday merrymaking usual in the city. The story grew as it travelled, and added to the fright and horror of those who heard it. This explosion occurred just as the Corpus Christi procession was entering the church of the Santa Maria del Mar, which is the grandest, the cathedral, in Barcelona. This is in the heart of the old city, not far from the water front, and the quays looking out on the harbor, one of the most thickly populated quarters of the city.

The sound of the explosion and the distress cries of the injured and the friends of the killed created an indescribable panic among the great crowd in the procession and looking on. The people were terror stricken with the dread of other bombs being thrown, and it was difficult that they were restrained from crushing each other to death in the stampede.

A terrible scene ensued after the explosion. Seven corpses and forty persons severely injured were found in the street. The injured were taken to the hospital. A great crowd of people still remains upon the scene of the explosion, in a state of great excitement, and the excitement also continues unabated throughout the city. The police have picked up thirty fragments of bombs in the street.

BIG TORONTO BLAZE.

Stores Damaged to the Extent of \$105,000.

A great conflagration was caused in Toronto recently by a great fire on Yonge street, which at one time threatened to wipe out the immense departmental store of T. Eaton & Co. Ten minutes before seven flames broke out in McKendry's dry goods store near the corner of Yonge and Queen street and adjacent to Eaton's. A general alarm was sounded and the brigades from all over the city were quickly on the spot. The water tower was also used for the first time, and very effectively. The fire was confined to McKendry's though the adjacent stores were injured more or less by smoke and water. Eaton's own drill corps rendered effective aid. The damage done amounted to \$105,000 on McKendry's stock, and \$5,000 on the buildings. On the other stock buildings the damage amounted to \$25,000. Insurance, about \$100,000. Twenty or thirty thousand blocked the streets around the scene of the fire.

"Mighty Voice" Captured. A Briton, Mont, dispatch says: Jean Baptiste or "Mighty Voice" has been captured in the Fish Lake reservation by Sheriff Baldwin. A few weeks ago he had been on the Indian trail for several days. The Indian was wanted in the Northwest Territory for the murder of Sergeant Colbrooke, of the Canadian mounted police. He is a desperate Indian, cunning, brave and a fighter of renown in his tribe. A few weeks ago the governor-general of Canada issued a proclamation offering \$500 reward for his capture, dead or alive. It is estimated that, prior to the time, the government has spent \$25,000 in the search for him, going as far as the last of the last, hundreds of miles beyond civilization. The fugitive believed to have been in hiding with the roving bands of Cree Indians in Northern Montana for several weeks, but learning that a heavy reward had been offered for his capture he fled to the Fish Lake reservation. Sheriff Baldwin worked his way into the Fish Lake reservation, where Sheriff Baldwin is said to have captured him.

Sup. J. Duroche, it will be remembered, was shot near Prince Albert, several months ago, when endeavoring to arrest "Mighty Voice" on a charge of horse stealing.

Cree Indians Will Not Return.

Canadian Indian Commissioner Forget, at Great Falls, Mont., to hold a pow wow with the Cree Indians now camped along the track just outside the city limits. During the past week the party has divided down from nearly 200 Indians, to about 25, including squaws and papooses. They have determined not to be deported, and as a consequence have decided to give up the Montana hunting ground and go to Idaho and Dakota. Daily some of their number are deserting, and the Indian Commissioner says they are leaving when the order becomes effective the latter part of the present month, there will be none of them left at least around Great Falls. It is the intention of Commissioner Forget to grant immunity to the Indians who participated in the trouble connected with the Northwest rebellion, who so far as can be learned, is the only reason why they are in the Cree country to begin with. They will all go out of Montana they say, but will never return to Canada. In the camp at Great Falls there are at least three bands, who were in the Duck Lake affair. While the government will furnish them protection, they are afraid that should they return they will be picked off, one by one, as they wandered about the prairie.

An Englishman's Plot.

There was a terrible panic the other day on an excursion steamer on Tremont lake. There were 250 pupils of a public school on board the steamer. When the centre of the lake had been reached, the engineer of the steamer, a man named Slager, appeared on the deck. "Teachers and children," he said, "say your last prayer, as I intend to blow up the steamer." He would do it, he declared, to revenge himself on the boat's master. A frightful panic prevailed, and members of the crew threw themselves on Slager and bound him with ropes. An investigation showed that the villain had so fixed the engine that an explosion was imminent. Boats were immediately lowered and the screaming children leaped into the water, but boats arrived from shore and everyone was rescued. Within a minute after the last person was taken off the steamer exploded. Slager made a full confession. He is not thought to be insane.

Elections Bad for Trade.

Bradstreet's (this week says, regarding trade in Ontario: "As usual in general election campaigns, business at present is quiet. Raising of all commodities is of a half to a month character and few orders are being made. It is fair to say that the trade is not so good as it was in the past few years. The outlook in the United States is not encouraging, owing to the party convention soon to be held being practically in the hands of free silver advocates. Bank managers here view the outlook with some concern. Declarations in favor of free silver coinage would without doubt, cause severe business disturbance."

An Inventor Killed.

S. H. Roper, of Boston, Mass., a mechanical engineer, while passing from Pontiac, the professional bicycle rider, with a steam bicycle which Roper had invented, was killed at the Charles River park track of that city. Roper's machine became unmanageable, and he was thrown from the ground, striking upon his head. He died a few minutes later. Roper was 72 years old. He had been at work on the steam bicycle for 25 years, and had been given permission by the Charles River park authorities to try it on the track. There, the mechanism weighed 170 pounds and carried a small boiler and a miniature engine. The action of the machine was controlled by a series of levers and cords. Roper claimed that the bicycle would go a mile in two minutes, and it did show great speed until the accident occurred.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

FINEST OF SILK NOW BEING MADE OF WOOD PULP.

It is at Present Manufactured in France and Shortly to be Started in England—Canada May Buy Both—How the Fibre is Spun.

There will shortly be started in Lancashire a new industry of a character so novel that the mention of it may appear to be suggestive of an absurdity rather than of sober truth. It will be one for nothing less than the manufacture of silk out of wood pulp. Quotable as the idea seems, it has already been established that silk, or rather, artificial silk, can be made; that it can be used for the many purposes for which natural silk is used, and other besides; that it is especially suitable for working up with cotton, wool, or even for dress material, ribbons, trimming, dress decorations, vestments, etc.; that the artificial silk can be distinguished from that from which we have hitherto depended on the silkworm, and that it can be sold at prices very much lower, and still have substantial profit. Dress and other fabrics made from this wood silk, indeed, already being sold extensively in London, as among the leading features of this season's Paris novelties; though the appearance of them is so different from that of ordinary silks, and so little has been said of the new discovery, that neither the ladies who have bought them, nor, indeed, the shopkeepers who have sold them have realized the change that has been brought about in the process of making the artificial silk.

At present the wood silk comes from France, large works having been established at Compt Hilaire de Chardonnet, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, who discovered the process and first established it in the form of a trade. It might be made into a commercial success. Since that the demand for the new commodity had far surpassed the existing powers of manufacture, and some months ago the idea was mooted of adding to the number of our own industries by arranging to make the artificial silk in England as well. The project seemed to be especially desirable in the interests of Lancashire, whose commercial property has been seriously threatened of late, while it has been pointed out that Lancashire weavers are much more skillful than the French in working up these textile combinations for which the artificial silk is particularly, though not exclusively adapted. A number of silk and cotton manufacturers met to discuss the question, and finally came out with a resolution consisting of some of their own number, an engineer, a chemist, and a lawyer, to investigate the subject thoroughly. This was done and the outlook was found to be promising. That certain conditions must be met, and a company is now in process of formation, and to begin with, a factory, which will cost £300,000, is to be built near to Manchester for the manufacture of artificial silk yarn from wood pulp, for sale to weavers who will work it up by means of their existing machinery. Lancashire as a weaving firm have already arranged to take the total output of the factory, even before a single thread has been spun, and an agreement has been made to put down plants of their own to weave the artificial silk, and to work it up into a variety of goods. The machinery looks like that employed in Lancashire spinning sheds, except that one of the pipes referred to runs along each of the machines. These pipes are supplied with small taps, and close together, and each pipe is a glass tube about the size of a gas burner, at the extreme point of which is an aperture so minute that the filament passing through as few as ten of them would be required to make up the thickness of a common hair. These glass tubes are known as "glass silk worms," and come in 100 of them in a set in the factory. The effect of the pneumatic pressure in the cylinders is referred to above is to force the liquid matter not only along the iron tubes, but also over the small taps, and to draw it through the glass tubes. It appears there as a reasonably perceptible globe. This a girl touches with her thumb to which it adheres, and she draws out an almost invisible filament, which she passes through the end of the glass tube. Then one by one, she takes right, left, twelve other such filaments, according to the thickness of the thread to be made, and passes them through the same guide and onto the same bobbin. This done, she presses them together with her thumb, and the result is a single thread of glass silk. The glass tubes are the glass silk worms, and the glass tubes are the glass silk worms, and the glass tubes are the glass silk worms.

The way in which wood pulp can be converted into silk yarn will be best explained by a brief account of the process as it is already at work at Compton. A certain economy of labor is practised by obtaining the wood when it is in its paper or cardboard condition (though waste cotton may also be used), and the first operation is to macerate it in a solution of nitric and sulphuric acid. After this the acids are squeezed out, by hydraulic press, and the stuff is thoroughly cleaned in large vats of water. It is then partially dried, and is ready for use in the spinning. The spinning is done by a revolving cylinder containing alcohol and ether. After this it is passed through a filter, which it leaves looking very much like thick gum, and is next put in cylinders, from which it is forced by pneumatic pressure into the glass tubes, and each pipe is a glass tube about the size of a gas burner, at the extreme point of which is an aperture so minute that the filament passing through as few as ten of them would be required to make up the thickness of a common hair. These glass tubes are known as "glass silk worms," and come in 100 of them in a set in the factory. The effect of the pneumatic pressure in the cylinders is referred to above is to force the liquid matter not only along the iron tubes, but also over the small taps, and to draw it through the glass tubes. It appears there as a reasonably perceptible globe. This a girl touches with her thumb to which it adheres, and she draws out an almost invisible filament, which she passes through the end of the glass tube. Then one by one, she takes right, left, twelve other such filaments, according to the thickness of the thread to be made, and passes them through the same guide and onto the same bobbin. This done, she presses them together with her thumb, and the result is a single thread of glass silk. The glass tubes are the glass silk worms, and the glass tubes are the glass silk worms, and the glass tubes are the glass silk worms.

About the Liver.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver influences the whole system, causing biliousness, sick headache, yellow complexion, languor, and a host of other ailments. The liver regulates the liver, purifies the secretions and causes all forms of liver troubles. We say so and here is the proof. I hereby wish to thank you for the relief I have derived by me from your Burdock Kidney Pills. For three weeks I was troubled with liver complaint and tried everything to no purpose. I had almost given up hope until one day I determined to try Burdock Kidney Pills. I can say now that Burdock Kidney Pills resulted in the cure of the first bottle, and at the end of the sixth bottle I am continued in use, being completely cured. Geo. Nicolson, Seaford, Ont.

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Repplier—Here's a bit of news that is a scoop.

City Editor—What is it? Reporter—The shovel manufacturers have found a fault.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs.

Norway Pine Syrup cures bronchitis.

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"After all, man is a generous being."

"Yes, he is, I never saw a husband yet who wouldn't let some other man teach his wife to ride a wheel."

The Breath of the Pines.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lung Troubles are cured by Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. It breathes out the healing virtues of the pine forests.

"James" remarked his better half earnestly, "We need a ton of coal, when you pass the dealer will you order it for us?" "Impossible, my dear," responded her envious loving spouse. "You cannot order it up and pay at the same time."

Man's Advantage Over Women.

A man, fortunately for him, is not such a victim to fashion's deities as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the main requisites, after that the rest is left to the clothing manufacturer or tailor. Extreme features of any kind are rare, a success as few men care to make themselves noticeable by any pronounced effect in their costume, and very few changes are made through different seasons in the cut and style of men's suits. But any new idea for gaining extra comfort is quickly appreciated, and thus the Fibre which furnishes the style to women's clothes is now being used through men's outer coats to give that comforting warmth and protection which will defy wind or rain equally well, and yet adds no perceptible weight.

weaving machinery that is now only partially employed; while the wearing of "silk" or what only experts will be able to distinguish from silk, will be rendered possible in the case of a large number of people to whom the product of the silkworm is more or less a luxury.

VOLUNTEERS FLOURISHING.

Ballington Booth Says They Have Sixty-Five Organized Posts.

Ballington Booth speaking in Philadelphia before a large audience said: "Mrs. Booth and myself had intended to retire into private life for a much needed rest twelve weeks ago, but backed by assurances from all over the country, we started the movement of today."

"It has been asserted that the Volunteers have fifty posts, and the two of these posts had intended to go back to the Salvation Army. The Volunteers have not lost two posts. On the contrary the posts at Naperville, Ill., and Cedar Rapids, Mich., are stronger than ever. We have 50 officers, organizing posts, and a number more waiting for staff officers in order to organize. In our war office is office are employed, and we have a paper with a paid circulation of 10,000 per week."

"I am not of the Salvation Army of my own seeking. I loved the old movement, and both Mrs. Booth and myself worked for it with untiring devotion. I was driven from the old movement for expressing an opinion as to its government in this country. I have come to the conclusion that any organization that is to benefit this nation must be separated from the jurisdiction of a foreign government. I should have been in the Salvation Army to day if the Salvation Army were American. We must have rules and organizations formed by those who recognize the laws and institutions of our country."

PERSONALS.

The queen of the Belgians plays the harp exquisitely.

President Faure, of France, is a great lover of horses.

Some of Prof. Richard T. Ely's works on sociological questions have been translated into Japanese.

According to Hamilton W. Mabie, the "Scarlet Letter" and "Pembroke" are the best American novels.

The most costly bicycle in the world has been presented to the Queen of Italy. The wheels are of pure gold.

The late Lord Leighton took infinite pains with his lectures on art, reserving one of them for himself.

Napoleon III said to Octave Feuillet: "You returned from America every body in Europe seems to be asleep."

Conan Doyle sends the typewriter, and makes all his copy with pen and ink. His average day's work is 1,500 words.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of Pope Leo's first communion will be celebrated in the churches in Rome on June 21.

Editor Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, has sailed for Europe. He will spend some time at Moscow studying Russian.

M. Joseph Hallman, the celebrated French cellist, recently gave a successful concert in Paris, assisted by Madame Emma Ennes.

Attacked Her Husband.

Robert Ellis, a well-to-do farmer of Darlington, Ont., near Toronto, was awakened by a crash in the room and before he was fully conscious of his surroundings he received a terrific blow in the head from a heavy iron safe. He was able to defend himself and was horrified to find that the attack came from his unfortunate wife, who had struck him with an axe, but who is not accountable for her acts, but who is considered dangerous. Near by was a large knife, probably to end her own life after attacking her husband. The poor woman has been taken to an asylum and the greatest sorrow is expressed for the family.

To Fit the Appetite—What do you charge for food? Do you ride a bicycle? "I'll be \$1 more a week."

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A Well Known Roman Catholic Priest of Hamilton, Rev. Father John J. Hinchey, Pastor of St. Joseph Church, Hamilton, bears witness to the Undisputed Worth of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

In the person of the Rev. John T. Hinchey, of St. Joseph's Church, (R. C.) Hamilton, is found one who does the highest credit to the self-educating work in which he is engaged. His kindly heart constantly prompts to acts of love and goodness, and he is ready to bear testimony to his high character and active generosity. A result of neglect, thinking more of others than himself, he has been a sufferer from cold in the head and his almost certain associate, catarrh. Recently he made use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and has found in it so great a relief that he deems it a pleasure to tell others of the good it has done him.

One short puff of the breath through the blow supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses the powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis, and deafness, 60 cents.

Sample with blower sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver, S. G. DeChon, 14 Church Street, Toronto.

Mother—No, Bobby, money doesn't make folks happy—but I'll tell you what does. Bobby—I know, ma, it's the stuff what you get with it.

For 18 Months Unable to Lie Down in Bed.

A Toronto Junction Citizen's Account of Heart Disease.

L. J. Law, Toronto Junction, Ont.: "I consider it my duty to give to the public my experience with Dr. Agnew's Cure for Heart Disease. I have been severely troubled with heart disease, and unable to lie down in bed for eighteen months owing to smothering spells and palpitation. Each night I would have to be propped up by pillows in order to keep from lying down. After treating with several medical men without benefit, I procured a bottle of the Heart Cure. After taking the first dose I retired and slept soundly until morning. I used one bottle, and have not taken any of the remedy for seven weeks, but the heart trouble has never returned. I consider it the greatest remedy in existence for heart disease."

Heat expands and cold contracts; but there are exceptions. Coal and gas bills are larger in winter than in summer.

I Was Cured of Rheumatism in Twenty-Four Hours.

I, George Egan, shipbuilder, have lived in Chatham, N. S., for over forty years. Last spring I took severe pains in my knee, which, combined with swelling, laid me out for six weeks, during which time I endured great suffering. I saw South American Rheumatic Cure advertised in the Chatham World, and procured a bottle. Within twenty-four hours I was absolutely free from rheumatism. I have not been troubled with it since."

Never discuss your cure with anybody. Opinions are like ails; the harder you hit them the deeper they go.

"I AM A CURED MAN."

Kidney Disease Vanquished by Smith's American Kidney Cure—The Remedy Which Relieves in Six Hours.

Adam Soper, Bank's Falls, Ont.: "I suffered much pain for months from kidney and bladder disease. I received skilled medical treatment, and tried all kinds of medicine, but to no purpose. In fact, I did not obtain any relief until Smith's American Kidney Cure was used. It seemed to fit my case exactly, giving me immediate relief. I have now used six bottles, and can say positively that I am cured and believe one bottle of the remedy will convince anyone of its great worth."

"London, where does the intellectual exercise come in playing whist?" "Oh, in getting other people to pay attention to the game."

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Seconds.

One short puff of the breath through the blow supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis, and deafness, 60 cents.

Sold by all druggists.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Twenty-five cents.

Sold by all druggists.

"Mamma, why do they call it the 'lure'?" "It cures the top drawer in generally in such a frightful way, I suppose."

Heart Disease Relieved in 60 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 20 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a powerful remedy for Palpitation, Stomachic of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Disturbed Heart. One dose convinces.

Sold by all druggists.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the South American Kidney Cure. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of the exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost instantly. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

Fasted For 100 Days.

Mrs. Henry Ingram, of Calhoun County, Mich., has entered upon the 100th day of her recent breakfast fast. During this period she has not taken a morsel of food of any kind and does not appear to need anything to eat. Her health remains about the same, and her physicians are at a loss to account for her condition, nor are they able to break her fast, which promises only to be ended in death.

CURED OF SCIATICA.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A BRUCE CO. FARMER.

Suffered so Severely That He Became Almost a Helpless Cripple—Is Again Able to be Able to His Work as Well as Ever.

From the Walkerton Telescope.

During the past few years the Telescope has published many statements giving the particulars of cures from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they were all so well authenticated as to leave no doubt as to their complete truthfulness, but had any doubt remained its last vestige would have been removed by a cure which has recently come under our personal observation.

THE GARDEN

SPOTTED COWBANE.

Short Description of One of Our Most Hardy Plants.

Every year cases of the poisoning of children from eating "wild pumpkins" are chronicled by the papers. As many people are ignorant of the harmful nature of the plant, it may be well to describe it. Spotted cowbane (*Cicuta maculata*) is a member of the parsley family. It is a weed of the damp meadow and brookside. It is a perennial with a purple stem, white flowers, slender habit and a pungent, aromatic odor. The stems spring from thick, fleshy, underground roots which are usually three or five in number, though single specimens are also found.

The roots of spotted cowbane will affect man, cattle and horses, and for this reason they should be grubbed out.



From the farm as soon as recognized. The symptoms of poisoning by cowbane are: first, the pupils of the eyes dilate, followed by violent convulsions, dilation of the pupils, frothing at the mouth, and death. Cowbane is generally mistaken for wild parsnip, but the two are really quite different, though belonging to the same family. The genuine wild parsnip is a biennial of a tall, stout habit, with deeply grooved stem, and bears large clusters of yellow flowers. It is also of an acid, poisonous nature, which is entirely destroyed by cooking. Like the cowbane, it should be dug out wherever found.—New York World.

Horticultural Notes.

Berry growing, like market gardening, requires the greatest concentration of skill, soil, labor and thought.

It pays to thin the fruit on over-burdened trees. It requires patience to do this, pick the ripe fruit and what is left on the trees will be enough better to look at than to eat.

Now that the producers of fruit are becoming numerous and their products large, it seems proper to make a suggestion as to the best manner of marketing a crop. A common error is to sell and ship at the time of gathering. This method is inadvisable in many cases, for the good reason that growers having no good place to store their fruit, are forced to dispose of it hastily and carelessly, and consequently in manner unpardonable.

The ordinary farm, therefore, cannot be utilized, hence it is advisable to have on every fruit farm of any extent, a building suitable for storing fruit temporarily at least. If the product can be held back for a month or even a fortnight, until the market has passed, good prices may be realized. The additional price received in consequence of pursuing this course will in one season partly or wholly pay for the building. A medium sized structure of wood, with a few additions made to it as necessary, requires fruit drying or cold-storage houses are expensive to build and maintain, but in a locality where there are several fruit growers, a company can be formed and a building constructed. An ordinary cold air house can be built at small expense, and once employed, will be considered indispensable.

If we look into some of the various sales enterprises, we might come to the conclusion that size is a very important feature of a good tomato. A few of our readers, at any rate, seem to delight in showing us "big tomatoes." Large size, however, is a matter of minor consideration. A tomato like a potato, to be most desirable, can easily be too large. If we want big chunks, we can plant Ponderosa, Buckeye State, etc. These sorts are very good in other respects, too, but if they were a little smaller they would be just as desirable. In fact, the more so. Most any one would prefer an improvement in any one of the following points, namely, smoothness, solidity, flavor, color or keeping quality, to a mere increase in size. Our standard varieties now are fully large enough.

Strongly Reminded.

Father, she said.

Yes, daughter.

"You say you can't buy me a bicycle just at present? That you can't spare the money now?"

"Yes, dear," he spoke sadly. He had discussed the matter with her that morning.

"But, father, the paper says that wheels may be much lower next year, and so long as you are going to save so much on my next year's wheel, don't you think that you can afford to get me one now?"

He looked up at her thoughtfully.

"Child," he said, "now and then you remind me strongly of your sainted father."—Chicago Tribune.

When to Thin Orchards.

When orchards have been kept in a few years a large proportion of their bearing roots may be near the surface. To grow these orchards when in full leaf is very injurious, as the trees are crowding them, and the lessening of the fruit load gives them a check. Thinning the buds are dormant gives a little more for though it destroys the feeding buds others start lower in the soil from the main roots by the time the leaves are out. It is sometimes advisable to thin young trees in orchards in summer to check excessive production of leaf wood and induce fruit bearing.

The X Rays in Dentistry.

Shadowgraphs have been shown at a dental convention, in which all the details of the teeth were distinctly apparent. Gold, silver or other fillings in the teeth appeared clearly. One of the shadowgraphs attracted particular attention. It was a portion of the jaw of a man in which there was a troublesome tooth. The man wanted the tooth extracted some time ago, but it would not come out, and the dentist in his efforts to draw it, had wrenched the tooth severely. The man suffered much pain before the failure, but more afterward. A shadowgraph specialist was unable to make a satisfactory diagnosis, and advised that the jaw be shadowgraphed. This was done by Dr. W. J. Morton, and the result was the revealing of the fact that the tooth had been trying to draw the jaw apart. The "disturbance" was very shown to be in the adjoining tooth. The latest discovery of Dr. Morton, who has probably done more in developing the photographic possibilities of the X rays than any other man, is one that will cause much uneasiness in many quarters. When it was suggested, at the

beginning of the Roentgen ray excitement, that our teeth might be read by cathode rays while still in the envelope, the public were reassured by the statement of a scientist that the rays would pass through ink as easily as through paper, and a sealed letter would be just as safe as ever it was from prying eyes. Dr. Morton has now dispelled this illusion. He has photographed a will, placed inside a sealed envelope, so distinctly that every word can be read. The envelope was laid outside a photographic plate wrapped in black paper, and an outside wrapping of manilla paper. The X rays were turned on for ten minutes. For a long time nothing was seen on the plate that was being subjected to the developing process, but after half an hour's work, the writing came out as full and clear as the original. In parts where the will had been doubled up, the names of the witnesses were superimposed one on the other. With this exception, the negative was as good for all purposes as the original itself.

The Zograph.

The zograph, an instrument in appearance very much like an ordinary typewriter, is being used in England for recording the messages of telegraph messages. One machine is employed at each end of the line. In sending a telegraphic message no special training is required. The operator depresses in turn the keys of what appears to be an ordinary typewriter keyboard, with the usual arrangement of the letters. The depression of a key closes the connection of a local battery of from five to ten small accumulators, which causes a current to flow, not only actuating the printing and inking mechanism of the transmitting instrument, but also closing the line circuit, which in its turn completes the local circuit of the receiving instrument. The two machines are thus simultaneously actuated, and as the operator presses the key he not only prints the message on his own instrument, but makes an exact reproduction upon the receiving instrument. As soon as the end of a line is reached the machine automatically moves the paper forward, releasing a spring, causes the paper roller to move along ready for the first letter to strike at the commencement of a new line. The machine is thus perfectly automatic in its action, and may safely be left to take care of itself at receiving end, the message as received being printed on the roll of paper without any attention being required.

Buying a Big Island.

A wealthy manufacturer, Henry Moller, recently bought the entire island of Anticosti, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. He paid \$100,000 for that lone island, which is covered by immense forests and inhabited by but 200 people, although it is one and one-half times the size of the island of Corsica. Mr. Moller will, during the coming summer, travel in his own yacht to his new property, and endeavor to make it a better farm on the island. The export of raising beavers is particularly interesting, since these animals are rapidly disappearing, and in Canada proper are almost extinct.

Was He Satisfied Then?

A cantankerous old gentleman at Liverpool has had a funny experience. One morning recently he came to the office in a very bad temper, and began "taking it out" of the pretty typewriter. "Everything is in confusion on this desk," he said, testily.

"It always is," she responded, meekly.

"You insist that you don't want anything disturbed here?"

"Well, I don't want my papers disturbed, but I don't want this sheet of postage stamps left here."

"Where shall I put them," she inquired, demurely, as she took them up.

"Don't ask so many questions," he snapped. "Put them anywhere out of my sight."

"Very well, sir," she cooed as nifty as a dove and giving them a swift peck and all, with her pretty red lips, and walked out to seek a new job.

She Sat on Him.

1. Mr. Stockton Bonds—"I hope you will sit on that young man to-night, daughter. He's coming here entirely too often."

Daughter—"All right, father."

2. How she kept her word.

Why, he's the meanest man that ever lived.

"What has he been doing?"

"He has made a collection of all the presents that his wife has made him in the course of their married life—dressing gowns, embroidered suspenders, shaving sets, slippers, neckties and handkerchiefs."

"Why, ever since she has put on bloomers he has been giving them back to her as anniversary presents on the anniversary connected with everything with his married life. In that time he hasn't bought her a single thing that pertains to femininity."

Smacked His Lips.

"We are going to have the minister for supper to-night," said the returned missionary, who had invited the dominie to break bread with him.

"Ah!" said the converted cannibal chief, who had returned with the missionary, snacking his lips; "you could do nothing to make me feel more at home."

PREVENT POTATO SCAB.

Care in the Selection of Seed and Land the Prime Requisites.

Experiments relating to potato scab show that it will infect turnips, beets, and possibly other root crops, catching from one kind to another. Scabby seed will produce a scabby crop, and land where a scabby crop was grown this year will produce a scabby crop next year. Barnyard manure increases the disease; hence, to prevent scab, plant healthy seed on clean land, use commercial fertilizers. If scabby seed must be planted, first soak them an hour and a half in 15 gallons of water in which 2½ ounces of corrosive sublimate has been dissolved. This will cost 25 cents and will treat enough seed for five acres. Soak seed before cutting, and wash dirt off before soaking.

The sublimate is a strong poison and corrodes metals; hence mix in a wooden vessel and exercise great care. Put the mixture in a barrel or tub, and wash at a time in a loosely woven sack, and spread out to dry. The Rhode Island station confirms above points and adds two years' tests there, proving conclusively that the best way to prevent potato scab, which constituted a serious objection to their use on potato lands, is to observe on potato blight indicates that it is caused by a fungus and is not a soil-borne disease. It is not a soil-borne disease, but is caused by a fungus and is not a soil-borne disease. It is not a soil-borne disease, but is caused by a fungus and is not a soil-borne disease.

Bees or Pullets?

The practice of hatching out pullets every year to take the place of hens is not always a good plan. If in a lot that before a pullet becomes serviceable, she must be raised. It is the first cost which must be met before she will give a profit. A large number of farmers who raise pullets to take the place of their hens make the point that they must get many eggs from pullets than from hens, but they overlook the fact that they have the hens on hand and had to feed the pullets until they reached maturity. It is just the same as if one raised a felter at every opportunity and sold him as soon as he will give just as many eggs when she is five or six years old as when younger, and the reason so many people raise pullets is that while pullets are growing they do not eat nearly so much as hens. The hens, fatten quickly, hence the mistake has been in overlooking them and not because the hens are not equal to pullets. The use of pullets every year leads to degeneracy. Eggs from hens are larger and the hens produce more. Keep your old hens as long as they are proving serviceable.

Potato or Apple Cate.

The following cate has been found to be very handy on the farm. It is made to hold an even bushel of such things as a wagon will hold three or four bushels when placed side by side, and as many as one may wish can be piled on top of these three. They can be stacked on the wagon by raising the top slats a quarter



of an inch above the ends. A farmer provided with 20 to 30 of these distributed in a potato field, when digging, can fill and leave them standing until he is ready to draw them, and will find them a great saving of labor in handling, besides being very handy for marketing or cellar storage.

Improper Feeding With Bone.

While even cut bone is perhaps the best food that can be used for the laying hen and also the cheapest way of doing a way to feed it. There are different kinds of bone, some being better adapted to the use of poultry than others. It is a mistake to use fat and marrow with the bone. It is true that it is not an easy matter to get rid of such inferior material but it would be well to always endeavor to secure bone with lean meat adhering, avoiding fat as much as possible, as fat is not only not desirable but often injurious when the hen are in high condition. Bones are rich in nitrogenous food and not carbonaceous. Grain will supply all the carbonaceous matter needed and bones should contain as little as possible. Bones supply mineral and other matter which are very largely composed of lime (being phosphate of lime) and are far superior to oyster shells because the bones serve as food, which is not the case with shells. One pound of green cut bone for sixteen hens will last one day and will keep the more lean meat on them the better results will be obtained.

Crowding on the Roost.

It seems that no matter how much room on the roost may be allowed the hens will all crowd together at one end. Fowls seem to have an inclination to get as close to each other as possible without the weather is cold or warm.

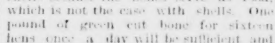
To prevent this, drive pigs six inches high into the top of the roost, leaving a space of eight inches between each pig. If the pigs are too far apart two hens may get together. For Brahmas and Cochins the pigs may be nine inches apart. Each hen will thus be separated from the next one by a pig and they will not crowd.

Sitters and Non-Sitters.

Because a hen is a non-sitter it does not imply that she is a better layer than the sitters or is as profitable. The non-sitter thrives best in spring and summer and is an active forager. There is a time when she takes a rest, even if she does not sit. She will lay more eggs in the summer than the sitters, but in the long run the sitters overtake her, and at the end of the year will have laid as many eggs as well as produced one or two broods of chicks, giving more profit and being more content in confinement.

A Good Strainer.

N. Millen supplies a cut of a water-tank strainer to the Country Gentleman. He thus describes it: "Water is piped to my barnyard from a spring a hundred rods away. The half-inch supply pipe enters near the bottom of the tank, and is kept from freezing by being continu-



ally immersed. But the one-inch overflow pipe, which goes out about three inches from the top of the tank, used to get clogged with ice in winter and dirt in summer, causing much annoyance.

operate this, I hit upon the following device, which has stood the test of years. A hole three inches square (a round one of this diameter would do as well) was sawed in a six-by-six piece of inch pipe. This was nailed on the inside of the tank, with its centre over the opening of the overflow pipe. Over this hole in the block was nailed a five-by-five piece of galvanized wire netting, of quarter-inch mesh. Now, any ice that may form is kept an inch away from the mouth of the overflow, for the water never freezes inside the wire netting. It always has a free passage through the meshes of the wire below the ice, and up between the wire and the side of the tank to the outlet.

Raising Cows.

In answer to an inquiry, Mr. F. S. Peer, a western New York breeder, says that he does not believe it is necessary to starve calves or confine them in a small milking shed. He makes dairy cattle of the kind. If the calf is not spoiled before it was born and has come into the world with a healthy conformation, she should be fed liberally and kept in a thriving and growing condition, even if it requires a ration of milk to accomplish this. I would, however, have the grain principally bran or crushed oats (no corn meal) and I would make them eat a lot of coarse forage to get a little grain; and whenever they showed signs of fattening I would reduce the ration to no more than would keep them growing. If a heifer is bound to be a beefier with moderate feeding, the sooner she is made mellow for the block the better. This sort will invariably be found with broad, rough shoulders at the withers and well filled up between the hind legs—in other words a beefy conformation. If the breeder cannot bring himself to the point of killing the calf, and his conscience will bear the stretching, it would advise him to sell her to the first fool who comes along. By fool I mean some breeder who has had experience and ought to know better. No honorable breeder would sell such an animal to an amateur breeder or farmer. The rule I would give for feeding calves for the dairy comes from this hypothesis. A good dairy cow is one that eats much and keeps thin. A good feeder is one that eats little and keeps fat.

Holding Up Milk.

The Stockman says in relation to the habit of cows held up their milk that: "There are several remedies that are vouched for to cure a cow of this trouble, but I have not found any of them reliable, upon a cow if persisted in, used. The trouble is caused generally by improper treatment at calving time, or, rather, when the calf is wanted. The cow is used to giving the milk to her calf, and when the calf is taken away she thinks that something is wrong and refuses to let the milk leave the udder. Some dairymen use a weight placed across the loins. This serves to divert her thoughts, and at the same time keeps her from a conversation with her calf. Others try an inviting feed of some kind, which will make the cow forget that she wanted to hold up her milk. "We never had but one cow afflicted this way, and if we persisted in pulling at the teats and at the same time keeping up a conversation with her, she would in a few minutes give down her milk without any further trouble. If the case were a bad one, we should get a thorough breeder, just before milking time, at the same time not forgetting to try and make friends with her. This, after all, is the main thing to establish such relations between the cow and her milk. The cow should be treated as a friend, and if you do this and have a little of the big patience the habit after a time will almost surely wear away."

ZEKE WAS ALL RIGHT.

Melba There Was Better Men Than The Governor of Tennessee.

I had met the Governor of Tennessee and had been talking with him, and I was rather boasting of the fact to the mountaineer's wife as we sat chatting during the absence of her husband, when she asked:

"I don't think so."

"Does he weigh more?"

"Not as much."

"Did he ever tackle a bear with a club?"

"I don't know, but should say not. Perhaps he never saw a wild bear in his life."

"Ever lick a critter in a rough-and-tumble bout?"

"I can't say as to that, though he doesn't look like a fighter."

"Stranger," she went on as she ceased her knitting for a moment. "Kin that Governor of Tennessee bust a squirrel's head in the tallest tree in this state with a club?"

"Probably not, ma'am."

"Would he dare tackle a wildcat which had got among the chickens?"

"I can't say."

"Kin he get on to the back of a bear and nuzzle and stick his ear there till he gets tired and the meat hasn't got no more back left?"

"I can't tell you about these things, of course. The Governor is a very nice man, however, and I shall always be glad that I met him."

"Is he hefty on the wresling?" she queried, as she looked straight at me.

"I think not."

"Kin he jump nine feet?"

"I presume not, but you see, ma'am."

"Then melba there's better men than the Governor of Tennessee," she interrupted, "and melba my man Zeke!"

one of 'em and won't feel a bit hurt if you say so!"—Detroit Free Press.

Timely Suggestion.

Returning unexpectedly to the store at a late hour the proprietor was surprised to see a dim light in the office. Stealing softly to the door he discovered two persons in the act of cracking the safe. He knocked then as they applied the putty around the door, adjusting the air-jump at the bottom and threw in the powder at the top. Becoming interested he looked on breathlessly while they were putting the fuse in place, and just as they were about to light it he called out:

"Boys, hadn't you better try the knob? The safe isn't locked, and there's 19 cents in it. If you blow the door off you'll put me to the expense of why, what's your hurry?"—Chicago Tribune.

Not Surprised.

"John has broken the record," said the proud father.

"I expect," said the mother, resignedly. "He's broken the front gate, and three places in the hedge, and the cat's back, and the croquet set, and his collar bone, since he began to ride, and I'm prepared for anything."

Grace Leads.

Grace leads the right way; if you choose the wrong, take and perish, but restrain your tongue; charge not, with light sufficient and left free, your willful suicide on God's decree.—Cowper.

"Always."

The minister was in the habit of imparting bits of wisdom to his family at meals.

"So things with a good grace!"

He then returned thanks for about ten minutes while the meat and vegetables seized the opportunity to become stone cold.

THE CORONATION.

MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIES AT MOSCOW.

Nations Represented—Crowning of the Emperor and Empress—The Streets and Squares of the City Thronged.

Moscow, May 26.—Today was the chief day of all the ceremonies connected with this festive occasion, the day up to which all the previous days have led and were preparatory to.

The weather was fine and the sky cloudless. The Kremlin, which was the centre of attraction, was early surrounded by waiting crowds, who had no possible hope of getting inside, but were satisfied to see what they could outside the walls. Troops, headed by bands of music, began moving at 4 o'clock in the morning, marching to the Kremlin. At 7 o'clock a salute of 21 guns was fired, and at 7:30 the bells of the cathedral began to peal.

Assembled in the halls of the Kremlin Palace were all of the personages forming the Emperor's cortege, the ladies of the court, noted dignitaries, officers in uniform, etc.

All of the accesses to the palace and the cathedral, as well as the route of the



EMPEROR NICHOLAS II.

Imperial cortege from the palace to the cathedral, were guarded by double lines of troops, and around and within the courts of the palace were squadrons of cavalry.

IN THE CATHEDRAL.

At a little before 8 o'clock the special correspondents were allowed to view the interior of the cathedral, as only a few of the representative correspondents could be accommodated, the ceremony itself. The cathedral with its white sandstone exterior, surmounted by its five golden domes, presented a most brilliant appearance within. The available room within the cathedral is about 80 feet square, and this is broken by four enormous circular pillars, and some monuments distributed throughout the church. The iconostasis, which like a screen divides the chancel from the nave, is covered with requests of beaten gold and hung with ecclesiastical paintings, some of which are very ancient, and more than one has miraculous powers ascribed to it. Plates of gold cover the walls, and there is scarcely any space that is not covered with pictures of saints or scenes, or painted with frescoes or portraits of martyrs, saints, angels, the Virgin, or symbols of the Holy Trinity. In one shrine, covered with gold, silver and precious stones, is an image of the Virgin of miraculous value, under which lie the bones and ashes of venerated saints. Between the four pillars in the centre of the church, on a dais covered with red velvet, bordered with heavy gold trimmings, and encircled at the corners with eagles, were two thrones. Facing the iconostasis upon this dais, which was six feet high, and approached by twelve steps, was a leading midway and small platforms for the groups of ladies of the court, under the canopy, etc. Over the thrones was a magnificent square baldachin of purple velvet, lined with ermine, hanging from the roof between the two pillars furthest from the chancel. In the centre, surmounting the baldachin, was an immense shield encircled by the Imperial family and princes who group themselves. Not the least striking of the cathedral's ornaments are twelve massive silver chandeliers, bearing hundreds of candles.

This was the appearance of the ancient and most sacred cathedral in Russia, which has been the coronation place of many Czar on this day so important in the history of Nicholas II.

At 8:15 numerous ladies and gentlemen of the court in brilliant dresses and uniforms entered and took their places, and at 8:30 the grand ball of the Imperial family, headed by the Emperor and Empress, began to move, giving the signal to all other bells, which took up a large and resounded through the city. A peal of bells and priests in magnificent ceremonial robes were in attendance. Their beautiful voices swelled to the tones of the grand and solemn anthem, and seemed a fitting preparation to the ceremony about to begin.

THE IMPERIAL PARTY.

The first of the Imperial party to appear was the Dowager Empress, mother of the Emperor, who came separately from the Emperor and Empress and their attendants. The Dowager Empress wore a crown and an Imperial mantle, and was accompanied by those members of the Imperial family who were not included in the Emperor's cortege, and the ladies and officials of her court. Four chamberlains bore her train as she ascended the throne, on a dais, level with the other two thrones, and the Dowager Empress's throne being a magnificent baldachin, and on a pillar covered with red velvet was the initial letter "M" in gold. On the opposite pillar was the letter "S" in the number "2" below it. The Empress's initial was not visible, being covered by the great baldachin immediately after.

And tumultuous shouts from outside the Emperor and Empress appeared at the door. They were received by the clergy and escorted to the steps of the altar. The Emperor and Empress, dressed in a silver robe with a long train, which was borne by four girls.

Arriving at the altar steps, the Metropolitan of Moscow and the Grand Duke Sergius welcomed the Emperor and Empress in the holy building. The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg presented the cross for them to kiss, and the

Metropolitan of Kiev presented them with the holy water. After having the times before the altar and kissing the sacred images, their Majesties ascended the steps and took their places in front of the altar, with their backs to the throne.

THE SUPREME MOMENT.

Immediately after this the Czar received the crown from the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, and standing in full sight of all the people and still before the altar, with both hands placed the crown upon his head, then taking his sceptre in which, beside the famous Orloff diamond, in his right hand and the globe of the empire in his left he ascended the dais and took his seat upon the throne, the empress still standing in her former place. This was the supreme moment of all, and when, gazing round the church and seeing representatives from nearly every district of this mighty empire and beholding the Czar sitting on his throne of state with the symbols of power given to him by the highest authority in the land, one had a realizing sense of the great power wielded by the man in whose honor this great function was held.

At the moment of his taking his seat on the throne the cannon of the arsenal thundered forth, the bells rang, and the hands massed outside played the National Anthem. The Emperor, after merely occupying the throne for a few seconds, rose, and placing the sceptre and the globe on the table by his side, turned to the Emperor and taking off his crown touched her forehead with it. She then knelt before him on a crimson velvet cushion, when the Emperor placed upon her head her own crown, which is surmounted by a large sapphire. The Empress' ladies of honor lifted the crown on her head with a gold comb and then robed her in her mantle of cloth of gold ermine, lined like the Emperor's. She was also invested with the collar of St. Andrew and with the cross of the Empress and remained seated at his side. The Emperor then resumed his sceptre and orb, and the clergy broke forth into a magnificent anthem in the old Slavonic tongue.

The members of the Imperial family and the foreign Princes now advanced and congratulated the Imperial couple, while others in the church bowed thrice toward the throne, thus expressing their felicitations. Suddenly the cannon, bells and hands ceased, and a deep silence ensued, while the Czar knelt and solemnly uttered the following prayer: "Lord, God of my fathers, King of Kings, by whose single word the universe was created, and by whose wisdom the destiny of mankind is guided, Thou rulest the world in righteousness and justice; Thou hast elected me to be ruler of this Thy people. I trust in Thy goodness toward me. I thank Thee and bow to Thy power. Direct, O Lord, the accomplishment of the mission which

Thou hast entrusted to me. Endow me with the knowledge of the right; strengthen my hands for this great work. May I be permeated with the wisdom that goeth forth from Thy throne. May my heart abide in Thy hands, that my life may be full of love towards my subjects, that I may receive Thy great gift of judgment stand before Thee with a clear conscience. When the Czar rose from his knees the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg began a prayer for the Emperor, at which every one in the cathedral knelt, with the exception of the Emperor, who stood erect, wearing his crown. The Metropolitan then stepped forward to the foot of the dais and made a short address to the Czar on the importance and duties of his office, ending with these words: "With this title and corporal adornment of thy head is clear proof that Christ, the King of Honors, has crowned thee (the head of the Russian Empire)." After the Emperor, which he received from the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, said: "God bless this God-given, God-ordained, most God-fearing autocrat and great monarch Emperor of all the Russias. Take thyself the sceptre and orb, and the visible image of the sovereign power over the people given by the Most High for their government, promotion, and every desirable well-being."

After this the choir sang the Te Deum, and the bells of the Kremlin again rang out.

THE COMMUNION.

At the invitation of the Metropolitan the royal couple then descended the dais, and walked to the entrance of the sanctuary, where the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, with a branch of gold, sprinkled the forehead, cheeks, lips, nostrils, ears, breast and the palms and backs of the hands of the Emperor with consecrated oil, the prelate of Kiev removing the oil with a linen cloth. The Empress was merely sprinkled upon the forehead. Resuming their places upon the dais, mass was now begun, and after the consecration of the elements, the Emperor, the train of his coronation being borne by the clergy, entered the sanctuary behind the iconostasis and received the communion. The Empress likewise received communion, kneeling at the sanctuary steps, as women are not allowed within the iconostasis. After the communion the Emperor and Empress descended their thrones, their insignia being borne before them, and all the court dignitaries grouped around them. The Czar's chief alone then recited the prayers which follow the communion.

The long ceremony was now concluded by each of the anointed kissing a golden crucifix containing a sacred relic, which was held up by the Metropolitan of Kiev, and a salvo of cannon and the changing of bells to which were joined the joyful exclamations of the people. The Imperial couple, arrayed in their coronation splendor, emerged from the northern door of the cathedral under a gorgeous canopy, borne aloft by four court chamberlains. The Emperor, who still held the sceptre and orb, preceded the Empress by a few paces. The Imperial pair walked around outside the Ivan Veliki which was surrounded by tribunes filled with guests, and re-entered the cathedral square between the Ivan tower and the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, which they entered and thence walked to the Cathedral of the Annunciation, several high dignitaries bearing the trains of their mantles. The strains of the national anthem, the joyful pealing of the bells, the thunder

of the cannon and the loud, prolonged roar of the people, who struggled with each other to see their crowned Emperor



IMPERIAL CROWN OF RUSSIA.

and his consort, contributed to make an unforgettable scene to those who witnessed it.

THE STATE BANQUET.

After paying their devotions in the Cathedral of the Annunciation their Majesties placed themselves under the baldachin, and were escorted to the foot of the red stairs, which they ascended amid the shouts of the troops and the people. At the top their Majesties stopped, and, turning towards their subjects, bowed. Then they

Qu'Appelle Observatory.
Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, June 23, 1896.

	Maximum	Minimum
Wednesday, June 17	74	51
Thursday, June 18	75	51
Friday, June 19	76	46
Saturday, June 20	72	55
Sunday, June 21	70	50
Monday, June 22	66	42
Tuesday, June 23	67	55

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	S.A.M.	P.M.	G.F.M.
Wednesday	 S 10	 S 14	 S 18
Thursday	 S 12	 NW 10	 NW 12
Friday	 SE 2	 S 14	 S 8
Saturday	 NW 8	 NW 16	 S 6
Sunday	 S 2	 NW 12	 S 10
Monday	 S 2	 S 8	 E 6
Tuesday	 E 4	 NW 12	 NW 14

Local and General

—A wet spell—Rain.

—Still more rain; very unsettled weather.

—Did you hear anything drop on the 23d.

—C. A. Coryell, advance agent, Bond Brothers' Circus, is in town.

—The biggest and best shows on earth will be at Qu'Appelle Station on July 3.

—A new brewery has been established at Prince Albert, Sask., by Williams Bros.

—Mr. Wm. Slater, Sr., who has been very ill, is recovering, we are pleased to hear.

—The Grits have now control of the public purse strings. What will be the result?

—Don't forget the ice cream social in the Royal Templars hall to-morrow evening (Friday), at 8 o'clock.

—Eastern papers pronounce the Bond Brothers' shows the best ever organized. The big shows will be at Qu'Appelle Station, July 3.

—Fort William wheat returns for last week were as follows: Receipts, 267,626 bushels; shipments, 173,755; in store, 1,920,164.

—Yesterday Mr. Scott, of The Progress, received sad news of the death of his aunt, Mrs. S. A. Marling, in Toronto, on the 17th inst.

—The S.S. "Empress of China," which arrives at Vancouver on July 1, will land 110 saloon passengers and a heavy cargo.

—The performances of Bond Brothers' sagacious elephants is said to be truly wonderful, and can be seen at Qu'Appelle Station on July 3.

—Entries are now coming in for the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition. The earlier entries can be made the greater assistance it will be to the management.

—On Thursday morning last as the Pacific express was approaching within about a mile of the station it ran into a band of horses. Result, 4 horses and 2 colts dead.

—C. N. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade and the grain exchange, will put in his summer holidays this year by making a trip to the Pacific coast.

—Mr. W. C. Lusk, photo artist, Regina, was in town to-day renewing acquaintances. Mr. Lusk will probably visit Qu'Appelle during harvest and remain for a time.

—Geo. H. Rodgers, of Geo. H. Rodgers & Co., Winnipeg, went to Regina last week to take over the business of L. C. Rodgers, which will be continued for the present under the style of Rodgers Bros. & Co.

—A number of parties from the vicinity of Spencerville and Blake-ney Castle organized a picnic party on Friday last and proceeded to the Qu'Appelle lakes, camping out for the night and returning on Saturday. A good time is reported.

—The Hon. Senator Perley, W. W. Macdonald, ex-M.P. (at the time) Rev. J. M. Douglas, J. Hawkes, E. A. Burbank, J. Fish-leigh, D. McDonald (Fort Qu'Appelle) were in town on Saturday, attending the political meeting.

—Monday, 29th, being St. Peter's day, the following dedication festival services will be held in St. Peter's pro-cathedral: Sunday—Holy communion, 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.; choral evensong, 7 p.m. Monday (St. Peter's day)—Holy communion, 8 a.m.

—A case of attempted suicide occurred on the Atlantic express about three miles east of Balgonie, on Saturday night, a passenger cutting his throat with a razor, fortunately without effect, and under Dr. Henderson's treatment making rapid advancement towards recovery.

—Mr. C. J. Miles, Assistant General Manager, Street's Stable Car Line, Chicago, and son, accompanied by his sister, Miss M. Miles, arrived in town on Sunday morning last, on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Miles, of Vernon. Miss Miles intends to remain at home.

—The DeMoss family, who are billed to appear here in the Methodist church on June 30, are highly spoken of by the press wherever they have performed. This family has been before the public for the last twenty-three years. They took a prominent part in the musical features of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1892, and a musical treat awaits those who attend.

They play upon no less than forty-one musical instruments during their performance.

—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Wm. Smith, advocate, is recovering from her recent severe illness.

—The town was quite lively on last Saturday night, consequent on the joint political meeting.

—We are sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mr. W. Mack, and hope soon to hear of his recovery.

—A Mr. Hewston passed through town on Thursday last with a large band of horses, cattle and sheep, on the way to Dunmore.

—The N.W.M.P. athletic sports take place this year in Regina on June 30 and July 1, the foot events taking place at the barracks on the former day, and the mounted events at the exhibition grounds on the latter day. The mounted events will consist of gymkhana and military sports. There will be a smoking concert at the barracks on the evening of July 1.

—A German, working for Mr. David Thiesen in Rosemont village, four miles north of Morris, was drowned in Morris river on Sunday afternoon while bathing. He attempted to swim across the steam and when within a few feet of the shore was seen to throw up his hands, and before assistance could get to him he was drowned. The body was discovered a few minutes later.—Nor-West.

—The Neepawa Press, a highly promising venture lately launched at Neepawa, Man., will we venture to predict, occupy an important place among the journalistic literature of Manitoba. When a newspaper is thoroughly well done in every particular—sound, sensible articles, newsy news, clear print and good paper in evidence, as in the case of the publication before us, success is bound to follow. Certain it is that if merit carries its own reward, success is in the case of the Neepawa Press, fully assured.

—Winnipeg hide dealers complain that considerable trouble is caused them by the arrival of hides not properly marked. Several lots of hides often come in on the same car, for different dealers, and when each and every hide is not marked, it is merely guess work to tell what hides belong to each dealer. The bill of lading will show the number in each shipment, but when several shipments are mixed together, it will not show what hides belong to each shipper. Thus difficulty is caused with customers regarding weights. Shippers should mark every hide with a strong tag. When poor tags of light cardboard or paper are used, they often get torn off, and thus the identity of the hides is lost.

—The July number of the Delin-eator is called the summer number, and is remarkable on account of several new departures. First and foremost is the addition of two superb colored plates—one devoted to ladies' misses and children's fashions, and one to millinery and its accessories. The regular millinery department is also materially enlarged and improved. The magazine has been given a handsome new cover; its makeup is changed, and it is printed on finer paper than hitherto. Another innovation is the first half of a love story by Julia Magruder. In addition to a complete illustrated resume of the season's fashions, this number is one making special appeal to young mothers, Dr. A. R. Shroeder discussing the care of the baby's health in summer, Eleanor Brown giving a delightful description of a baby's first reception party, and an illustrated article being devoted to infantile attire, women's opportunities are broadly considered by Mary Cadwalader Jones, while the pursuit of literature as a profession is given experienced exposition by Agnes Repplier. Dr. F. J. Levesque continues his talks on beauty with instructions as to the care of the hair. In addition to a sprightly account of a fourth of July party, by Lucia M. Robbins, and a paper on the furnishing and decoration of dining rooms, by Frances Leeds, there are the usual well stocked departments devoted to tea table chat, seasonable cookery, household sanitation, new books, fancy stitches and embroideries, lace making, knitting, tatting, etc. With the added attractions of this great

—The return match between the Vernon Dudes and the Qu'Appelle Second Eleven takes place to-morrow evening, Friday, at 7 o'clock, and so if you want to see a good fast game do not fail to be present.

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